Difficult Times for the Tawaghit of West Africa

The taghut of Chad, Idriss Deby, has surprised his local supporters, his regional allies, and his Crusader masters when he declared his intention to withdraw his army from inside Nigeria, as well as refraining from sending it in any mission outside of the country. This came after the major military campaign conducted by the "African Union" in Borno, in which Deby's murtadd army participated and where he claimed achieving big victories against the Islamic State mujahidin and inflicting severe losses on them.

The denial of these claims was not announced by the mujahidin only, when they confirmed the killing of many personnel among the Chadian army that tried to advance from the eastern side towards Lake Chad. They lost approximately 200 of their soldiers and militiamen, and they settled in areas under constant attacks of the Islamic State soldiers. This news was not only announced by the Islamic State, rather, officers in the murtadd army confessed of the killing of dozens of their soldiers. They asked the Nigerian and Niger armies to send reinforcements to assume responsibility over the locations where they settle because of their intention to abandon them within a few days and to return to their borders, where their security is greatly threatened by the Islamic State mujahidin. This represent an unofficial withdrawal from the African Union operations.

The recent military operation of the Union was a clear testimony of its shaken ranks, weak coordination between its armies, the declining trust between the constituent countries, and diminution of their combined capabilities to carry out massive military operations in terms of their location and time. This matter was demonstrated during mutual accusations of negligence and escalating complaints of imbalance in the distribution of fighting loads in the area of operations. Also, the complaints of each team for the losses it suffered, which it believes to be as a result of the carelessness of its allies in battles.

A few years ago, the Crusaders gathered the countries surrounding Lake Chad and formed an alliance that they launched to fight the Islamic State in West Africa Wilayah, in light of their preoccupation with fighting it in the wilayat of Sham, Iraq, Khurasan, and Libya, in addition to other operations against the mujahidin in East Asia and Somalia. They provided them with financial and intelligence support and promised them more backing as long as they continued fighting the Islamic State in this place of the world.

Those tawaghit thought that their war with the Islamic State will be over in one or two campaigns, and that this will open the doors of financing and armament for them from the international Crusader alliance and the countries involved in it, or so their masters suggested to them. Yet, they found themselves getting drowning ever more in this endless war in time and space.

They found their human and financial losses increasing in that war. Their crying and invocation of the Crusaders to save them and provide them with money and weapons did not save them, especially in light of the preoccupation of the Crusader alliance in the ongoing war with the Islamic State in other regions of the world and the engagement of its states in their internal affairs. Thus, began the blame between the kafir African Union countries, each of them asking his partners for more effort, and each accusing the other of negligence and carelessness. Each shows the state of exhaustion that afflicted it and the extent of the danger of the continuation of its rule and the balance of its economy. All of them were complaining before the war and during it of the weakness of its authority and weakening of its capabilities.

Among the factors that harmed the kafir countries of the African Union were the Khilafah soldiers opening a fierce fighting front against them in both northern and western Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali, and their approach to fanning the flames of war to northern and western Chad. The murtaddin find themselves forced to fight in areas far from Lake Chad, and the Crusaders find themselves puzzled in how to distribute their limited capabilities over the vast conflict zone, which today is almost half of the Sahel and Sahara region. The breach will widen more in the coming days, by Allah's permission, so that all their efforts to address it will be wasted.

The Crusaders and their tawaghit allies are now going through difficult times - we ask Allah to intensify its effect on them - due to the economic crisis that has begun to appear. This imposes on them to pay greater attention, during the coming period, to reduce expenditures and collect the revenues necessary to protect their economies from collapse and the functioning of their governments and armies. All of this will reduce the resources allocated to fighting the mujahidin in West Africa. Likewise, the tawaghit of the region may busy themselves with fortifying the capitals and vital areas from the possibility of military coups or rebellion and local revolt movements due to the weakness of the murtadd governments, alongside the difficulty of the Crusader states providing their needs. The matter that will most likely lead to a decline in the military campaigns and the armies of the tawaghit seeking de-escalation in the fronts for a period of time, until conditions improve.

Just as the African Union will begin to disintegrate soon, by Allah's permission, all the kafir alliances that have mobilized to fight the Islamic State will join it. Their countries will be more concerned with protecting their internal security, reduce their interest in what is happening away from their lands, and direct their money to revive their economies and ensure their stability instead of spending them on the armies of their tawaghit and their militias without hope of achieving victory over the mujahidin. The effects of all of this will not be late to appear in the coming months, by Allah's permission. "And Allah will surely support those who support Him. Indeed, Allah is Powerful and Exalted in Might" (Al-Hajj 40).